

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16 1737.

91° 564.

The Ship-News which hitherto has been inserted in the DAILY JOURNAL, will for the future be continued in this Paper.

To the AUTHOR of a Paper, absurdly call'd
COMMON SENSE.

April 7, 1737.

SIR,



Was, among many others, not a little pleased, on seeing the Title you assumed, at the Thoughts of having one Paper of Common Sense; nor in the least disappointed when I had examined your first setting out, which began with all the Advantages, to you, that a Proposition in favour of Common Sense, could give any new Author. But I did not enjoy this Pleasure long, your very second Paper having shewn an Inclining to stray from that plain Track, and to tread the crooked Paths, of Political Patriotism.

Not to dwell long on this, you have now pull'd off the Mask of Common Sense, with which you disguised your true Complexion and first gain'd Admittance, and appear barefaced, in the same Colours as your Predecessor (if I may venture to call one so, who is still your Co-writer) the Craftsman.

But that I may not accuse you wrongfully of having left Common Sense, and forsaken the Character you took up, I ask you, if any Man of Common Sense, can draw positive Inferences of a real, present Danger to the Liberties of one's Country, from Events, NOT STATED AS ALREADY COME TO PASS, but specify'd only with an, IF THEY SHOULD, and a, WHEN THEY SHALL.

This granted, I shall proceed to shew, that the Dangers you threaten us with in your last Paper, are all deduced from Events not come to pass, if your Words we to be taken according to Common Sense.

You set out, indeed, with a positive Maxim, That when any Alteration is made in a free Government, (it is needless to quote the whole Sentence) IF it is not soon brought back to its first Institution, it cannot long continue a free Government; and then, after a Definition of a free Government, go on to shew, wherein our's has suffered Alteration, and assert, that the Regal has drawn from the Noble and the Popular, by which the Balance between them, is destroy'd.

You then say, that three Things have contributed to it.

1. The immense Debts of the Nation.

2. The numerous Penal Laws.

3. The great Increase of the Civil List.

So far, Sir, you are plain, and clearly to be understood, so far you write COMMON SENSE; and had you confined yourself to the Proof of these three Abettors of the Regal Power, and shewn in what Manner they have been positively made so, you had then form'd a just Deduction of a real, present Illness you invalidate the Evidence of each, by a Confession I could hardly expect from you. For

You say, that the Produce of the new Funds, &c. must be a Source of Corruption if—

THAT the numerous Penal Laws lay almost all the trading Part of the Nation at the Mercy of—

THAT the great Increase of the Civil List, might be employ'd to get prostitute Fellows return'd into Parliament,

corrupt such as had some Reputation before, —— WERE

NOT FOR THE HONOUR AND INTEGRITY OF OUR MINISTERS! The Consequence of

which is, that, since by your own Concession, our Ministers are Men of Honour and Integrity, (don't cry

and say, this is a mere Evasion, or Play upon your

Faith) the Produce of the new Funds has not been a

Source of Corruption; the numerous Penal Laws have

lay'd almost all the trading Nation at the Mercy of the

Ministers, and the great Increase of the Civil List, has

been employ'd to get prostitute Fellows returned into

Parliament, nor to corrupt such as had some Reputation

before, and to draw the grand Inference, the three

Things laid down by you, as Abettors of the Regal

Power, not having been proved so, the REGAL has

drawn from the NOBLE and POPULAR, and of

course there has been no Attack on the Freedom of our

Government, for any thing that you have shewn.

If the Craftsman, or Fog, (during the Time of his Patriotic Existence) had wrote in this Manner, I would have thought they had meant sneeringly, and would therefore have answer'd their i's and w's accordingly; but a Man of Common Sense, one who assumes that Title, to write honestly and plainly, without Flowers of Rhetorick, Flourishes of Wit, or any other Figures common to Writers in general, should never be supposed to employ Sneer or Sarcasm:

What! when the Liberties of one's Country are so grievously assaulted, when the new Funds are an annual Source of Corruption; when Trade lies at the Mercy of a Ministry, and a Civil List is employ'd to return PROSTITUTE Fellows into Parliament; shall COMMON SENSE set up for a Jester, a Smirker? Instead of pointing out, with a Gravity becoming that inestimable Blessing, LIBERTY, the different Attacks made on it, shall Common Sense affect to play the Buffoon, the Laugher? What would the World have thought of Shakespeare, had he made Brutus a Wit; or of Addison, had he put Jokes into the Mouth of Cato? No, no; Common Sense always speaks plain, and to the Point; it does not go upon Suppositions but Facts. It forms no chimerical Dangers now, from what may or may not happen hereafter. Confess therefore you have forgot Common Sense for a more private one, and must no longer shelter yourself under her Banner.

BUT to convince you how little Common Sense there is in your three Assertions, I shall observe on the first Head, viz. The Produce of the Funds for the Payment of Debts passing thro' the Hands of the Ministry, and being thence a POSSIBLE Source of Corruption; that these Funds being conceded by you (as in Truth they are) to be appropriated by Parliament, a Minister is accountable to Parliament for any Draught made, and much more so, if contrary to its Appropriation; and I question much, if an Order from the Treasury for a large Sum out of any of these appropriated Funds, payable to other Persons, and for other Purposes than those appointed by Parliament, would be immediately complied with, by the Officers of the Exchequer, with whom such TRUST OF FUNDS (for it is no other) is vested; so that it is a Mistake (hardly possible for Common Sense to make) to say these Funds may be a Source of Corruption, by passing thro' the Hands of the Ministry; for they have no other Direction in the Application of it, than as Members of Parliament, Lords of the Treasury, or Officers of the Exchequer, draw, indeed, and pay, but 'tis in Conformity to the Application made by the first.

For Instance, there is a Million appropriated by Parliament, for paying off so much of the Old South Sea Annuities. —— Can the Minister touch any of this Money, and apply it to other Uses? Can the Treasury issue out Orders for disposing of it, any other Way? —— It passes no more thro' the Hands of the Ministry, than any Money in an Office does thro' the Hands of those who hold that Office: And as these, under the Penalty of the Law, may alienate any Money intrusted; so at the same Price indeed, may the Minister; And the whole of this Danger, is no more than what any Society may apprehend from any one single Member of it, who may violate the Laws, if he will incur the Penalty: But Society, in its Nature, can admit of no other Security!

As to the second, till you, Sir, will be pleased to

shew with COMMON SENSE, what new Crimes and new Punishments are the Birth of the numerous

Penal Laws you inveigh against, and what those

Penal Laws are, as well as how the trading Part of

the Nation lies at the Mercy of the Ministers, it will

not be necessary to add any thing farther on that

Head, for I can hardly think you have in your Eye

any late Acts against Smuggling to complain of.

As to the third, I shall only observe, that when

any such nefarious, greedy and rapacious Fellow shall

hereafter rise at Court, and by the Plunder of the Publick,

shall not only have enriched his worthless Family, but

made a waxen Parliament, I may then, with you, ap-

prehend all you fear, for our Liberties. —— In the

mean time, as I can at present discover no such Fellow

as you describe, and am willing to believe the greatest

Part of that august Assembly which, at this instant, represents the People, are Men of Principles, as well as good Sense and Honour, I cannot from unsupported Postulata, draw real Inferences of present Danger.

It is the highest degree of Infidelity in any particular Person whatever, to treat an Assembly of that Dignity, as the Parliament of Great Britain, as so many prostitute Fellows, capable of being moulded to any degree of Baseness, when, to the Face of any one single Member, common Decency, as well as common Sense, would not justify the laying half as much, without such Relentment as an insult of this Nature would authorize. I know very well you don't say, the present Parliament is so composed, or the Minister; but if neither is, what becomes of the Dangers from the rapacious Fellow, and waxen Members, that exist only in futuro? Such Common Place is too trite and stale, below Common Sense, and ridiculous even to the Party you espouse.

THE Civil List is, indeed, Money, of which no Account can be demanded by Parliament; nor, indeed, ought: So that if this may be a possible Source of Corruption, it has been so ever since there has been a Civil List, and must continue so while there is one. This is one of those necessary Evils all Governments are subject to, and 'tis quite idle to quote this Constitutional Error, in Aggravation of the present Times.

MULTIPLEXITY of Employments is of the same C's. Places may create a Dependence; but what Nation in the World is not liable to it? Dependence does not imply such Servility, as to concur in any Scheme for the Destruction of Liberty. Either then we must banish Places from regulated Societies, (a Thing absurd and impossible) or we must let the Good of all Necessary Evils compensate for the Bad. And it is certain, Multiplexity of Places causing a greater Consumption, besides the Good that does to the Whole, makes Taxes the easier raised, and helps the Completion of the Civil List, by paying 6 d. in the Pound; which, without this Multiplexity of Places now complained of, would fall still heavier on the People, and be by so much as that now contributes, a greater Grievance.

I pass over your Chain of Suppositions, as having neither Common Sense nor Common Truth in them, in their Application to the present Times. As general Maxims I'll allow them to have both, as have all Political Maxims; but the Dangers foreseen by Political Maxims, need not alarm a Country with Fears of Loss of its Liberty, or Subversion of its Constitutional Frame. And that Nation that should receive a Panic from a Survey of such Dangers in Political Theory, would deserve as much Compassion and Regard, as a Man who having read a Treatise, Of all the Diseases incident to the human Body, should FANCY HIMSELF ATTACK'D BY THEM ALL, BECAUSE LIABLE TO THEM ALL.

I come now, Sir, to your grand Supposition, viz. That a Prince saving 100,000 l. every Year, might get Footing into all the Estates of the Kingdom; or make a very great Stop in the Circulation of Money; or leave nothing but Paper to circulate.

If you had consider'd this with but Common Sense, you would have been of a very different Opinion; as I hope, before I have done, to make you.

YOUR first Division of this Supposition is, That 100,000 l. every Year laid out at Three per Cent. will, in a few Years, draw all the Wealth of the Nation in the Crown.

IN 21 Years (which by taking the Number of Kings from William the Conqueror, and the Number of Years since, and dividing this last by the first, gives me a Medium, calculated for our Meridian, of each King's Reign) a Prince may, with 100,000 l. every Year, at 3 per Cent. (but he must not during that Time have expended one Farthing of it) be then worth very near 3,000,000 — About One Fifth Part of the Current Cash only of the Kingdom.

If he buys Land, in 21 Years he may have purchased \$4000 l. per Annum, at 25 Years Purchase.

MOG MOG



If he locks it up annually in his Chest, he will, at the End of 21 Years, stop from Circulation, 2,100,000 l.

If he sends it abroad, or lends it upon Foreign Securities, he drains the Nation, in 21 Years, of 2,100,000 l. as before.

THIS, Sir, as I take it, is the ugliest Face every Division of your Grand Supposition has. But,

If we consider, First, how many Chances there are against any Prince's reigning 21 Years (tho' by the above Medium so many Years are allowed) which will appear by computing the Life of every Prince from the Instant of his Accession; by which we shall not afford any one Prince so long a Reign: Because No Life is worth 21 Years, the Dangers threatened to the State, from the different Parts of your Supposition, will considerably be diminished.

Secondly, ALLOWING a Prince his full Quota of Years, and a saving 100,000 l. annually, with Compound Interest, he has, as above, about 3,000,000—so that it is false to assert all the Wealth of the Nation will center in the Crown; since but One Fifth of the Current Cash comes to him. But if we allow this constant annual Saving, we must not pretend to say he will begin his arbitrary, enslaving Scheme, till the Expiration of the 21 Years, when he is supposed to live no longer; since if he begins it sooner it must be by Money-Bribes, &c. and then he will not have so much in his Hands: But if he keeps it in the Funds so long a Time, he does a Service to the Funds, and of course to Publick Credit.

If he buys Land, to make such Purchases dangerous to the Publick Liberty, he must give it away as fast as he buys it, in order to corrupt; for if he keeps it in his own Hands, it does not serve the End of buying it; and if he gives it away, those, according to your Supposition, who are capable of receiving it on Terms of Slavery, are capable, when in Possession, of turning Tail, and even serving the glorious Cause of Liberty; for Necessity often makes Men disloyal.

It is a monstrous Attack upon a Government, to charge it with the Luxury of the Gentry, who will live above their Means, and run themselves into too high Expenses. This Evil belongs to the Gentry themselves, and not to a Ministry. — But this Evil has ever subsisted in all Governments, more or less, and ever will.

If he locks it up in Cash in his Chest, it is conceded 100,000 l. a Year is stopt from Circulation; but then no Danger from thence to our Liberties; and the Uncertainty of any Prince's Life, may make this Effect very little felt. At the worst, in 21 Years, 2,100,000 l. having been lock'd up so many Years, comes out again, dispers'd through different Hands.

It is worse if sent abroad in Cash, but can never, as has been before shewn, so drain us, as to leave us nothing but Paper; since 100,000 l. sent away every Year, amounts in 21 Years, to 2,100,000 l. But if he puts it in Foreign Banks, or lends it on Foreign Securities, it is absurd to suppose, and one must never have heard of Remittances to think, it should go abroad all in Species: And if it goes in Bank-Notes, or Bills of Exchange, it gives the Nation a large Foreign Credit.

As none knows who will be the Successor to a Prince, since their Lives like those of common Men are uncertain; nor how a Prince, who has a numerous Race, may dispose of his Wealth; it is unfair to draw Inferences of a real-Danger to the State, from such distant Casualties; every one of which, by the ordinary Course of Sublunary Things, may or may not be.

To sum up the Whole of this long Letter to you, Sir: When you, with Common Sense, shall be pleased to shew the Reality of Danger from a Reality of Causes, and not a String of Political Casualties, built on Political Maxims, you will then, in your Writings, appear the true Patriot; till when, which I heartily hope you never will have Power to shew, in what you now write, you shew but very little Common Sense, in the Opinion of

AN ADVENTURER IN POLITICKS.

P O R T N E W S.

Falmouth, April 11. This Day sailed the Hannover Packet, Osborn, for Lisbon; and the Townshend Packet, Cooper, for the Groyne; with all the Out-bound. Arrived the Richardson and Ferrand, Bell, from South Carolina. Remains the Eagle Packet, for the Groyne. Wind N. W.

Plymouth, April 12. Arrived the Sea-Horse, Read, from the Canaries.

Dartmouth, April 12. This Day sailed the Philip Dumaresq; of and from Jersey, for Madiera and Ma-

tyland. Came in, to load Wheat for Portugal, the Bee, Wills, of and from Topsham, and the Property, Armstrong, of and from London. Wind at N. E.

Liverpool, April 12. Came in the Africa, Ansdell, last from Lisbon.

Pool, April 13. Since my last Sailed the Twillingdale, Addis; Delight, Gaden; Durell, Durell; Tito, Durell; and the Friends Adventure, Wallis; all of this Place for Newfoundland. Came in, the Mary, Oulsen, of and from Arundale in Norway. Passed by, the Prince of Orange, Spurrier, from the Straights, for Holland.

Cowes, April 14. Came in the Crown, Read, from South Carolina.

Portsmouth, April 14. Since my last came in, the Molly Snow, Howel, from South Carolina; but all the following since Yesterday Noon: viz. The Swallow Brig. Bezer, from Bourdeaux, for Petersburgh; Good Intent Brig. Read, from Oporto, for London; Catharine Pink, Bornean, from Malaga, for London; Constant Jane, Boyack, from Malaga; William Brig. Jeffry, from Salo, for Rotterdam; John, Fagan, from Cadiz; San Antonio Snow, Jof. De la Guardia, from Poate Vedro, for London; the Mahone Galley, Chancy Hunt, from Rotterdam, for Seville; and the Two Sisters, Dove, with Barley, from Dartmouth and Pool, for London. Wind at N. E. blowing fresh.

Only the Sheerness Man of War at Spithead.

Deal, April 14. Wind N. E. blows hard. The Ships as in my former Return.

L O N D O N.

The Fortune, Capt. Woodburn, bound from London for Lancaster, was lately lost near Carlingford in Ireland.

On Wednesday last the Joufro Elizabeth, Nanjing, bound from Hamburg to Oporto, run on a Sand off Harwich, loaded with 100 Ton of Flax-Seed and Pipe Staves. The Master and Men took to their Boat, and are come to London. 'Tis reported that a Ship came by her since, and that the late whole with her Sails flying.

They write from Coventry, that Lord Euston and Mr. Neale, were opposed by Mr. Harvey; and that the Poll, at the Time the Post came away, stood thus:

Lord Euston	525
Mr. Neale	500
Mr. Harvey	87

That the Opposition was mean, ignorant, and puerile, and would disrepute and disgrace every Person concerned in it.

At the last Assizes held at Warwick, one Person was convicted for murdering and robbing a Scotch Travelling Merchant. Fourteen were cast for Transportation; and one John King of Brails, was convicted for Curting his Majesty: Fined 5 l. 6 Months Imprisonment, and to fine Sureties for his good Behaviour for 7 Years.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the Aldermen, &c. went up the River in the City Barge to Putney, and held a Court of Conservancy according to Custom, and returned in the Evening.

This Day their Majesties will dine at Richmond, and return in the Evening to St. James's.

On Thursday next the 2d Meeting begins at Newmarket, when the King's Plate of 100 Guineas will be run for by 6 Year old Horses, the best in 3 Heats, carrying 12 Stone.

On Monday last Mr. Thomas Robertson, an eminent Surgeon in Bridges-street, Covent Garden, was married to Miss Sedgwick, an agreeable young Lady with a good Fortune.

Legh Master, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Newton in Lancashire, lies dangerously ill at his House in Red-Lion-Square.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland, the Contents of which we must defer to our next.

Bank Stock 145 1-half, 146 1-4th, to 146, Books Open. India 178, 179. South Sea 99, 99 3-4ths to 7-8ths, to 100. Old Annuity 108 5-8ths, 109, 108 7-8ths. New ditto 107 3-4ths, to 108. Three per Cent. 104 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 115 1-4th. Royal Assurance 107 1-half to 108. London Assurance 14 5-8ths to 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 5 l. 10 s. to 11 s. South Sea ditto 3 l. 3 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. Salt Tally 1 1-half to 4 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. to 15 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Henry Miles, late of Shaftsbury, a Bankrupt, that unless they forthwith pay all their Debts due from them to the said Henry Miles's Estate, to John Ham, at the George Inn in Shaftsbury, who is empowered by the Assignees to receive the same, they will be sued without giving them any other Notice.

And any Person or Persons, who shall discover any Part of the said Henry Miles's Goods or Estate concealed from his Creditors, shall, upon Recovery thereof by the Assignees, receive a Reward of Twenty Pounds per Cent for the same, to be paid by Joseph Harris of Friday-street, London, and Dick Shiebell of Cheapside, London, the Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate.

N. B. The said Bankrupt's late Dwelling-House at Shaftsbury, being Freehold, is to be sold, and also other Lands of the said Bankrupt; Particulars whereof may be had of said Mr. Ham, at the George Inn in Shaftsbury.

This Day is Published,
(Price Bound Three Shillings and Six Pence.)
The SECOND EDITION Improved.
Being the Cheapest and most Useful Book of the Kind
ever yet printed.

THE Complete Family-Piece: And
Country Gentleman and Farmer's BEST GUIDE.
In THREE PARTS.

PART I. Containing,
A very choice and valuable COLLECTION of above One Thousand well-experienced Practical Family-Recetts in Physick and Surgery; Cookery, Pastry and Confectionery, with a complete Bill of Fare for every Month in the Year, and Instructions for placing the Dishes on a Table; for Pickling and Preserving all Sorts of Fruits, Tongue, Ham, &c. for Drying and Fermenting all Compound, Simple Waters and spirits; for making Mum, Cider and Perry, Mead and Mustard; and for making and preserving all Sorts of excellent English Wines; with good and useful Instructions for Brewing fine, strong, good, wholesome and palatable Drunks, as Beers, Ales, &c. in small Quantities, and at easy Rates, for the Use of all private Families; with divers other useful and valuable Receipts interspersed through the Whole, particularly Dr. Mead's for the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog: Many of which were never before Printed, and the others experimentally taken from the latest and very best Authorities; and being all regularly digested under their proper Heads, are divided into four different Chapters.

PART II. Containing,
1. Full Instructions to be observed in HUNTING, COURSING, SETTING and SHOOTING; with an Account of the several Kinds of DOGS necessary for those Distinctions, and RECEIPTS for the Cure of all common Diseases to which they are liable; as also Receipts for Cleaning and Preserving of Boots, Fire-Arms, &c.

2. Cautions, Rules and Directions to be taken and observed in FISHING; with the Manner of making and preserving of Rods, Lines, Floats, Artificial Flies, &c. and for curing and preserving several Sorts of curious BAITS.

3. A full and complete Calendar of all Work necessary to be done in the FRUIT, FLOWER, and KITCHEN GARDENS, GREEN-HOUSE, &c. with the PRODUCTS of each, in every Month throughout the Year.

PART III. Containing,
Practical Rules, and Methods, for the Improving of LAND, and Managing a FARM in all its Branches, with several curious RECEIPTS for BRICKING, LIMING, and preparing Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. for Sowing; excellent Receipts for destroying of Moles, Rats, and Mice; a great Number of choice RECEIPTS for the Cure of all common Diseases incident to all Sorts of CATTLE; Directions for Curing, Instructions for keeping Bees, tame Rabbits, and Pigeons; and a complete Calendar of all Business necessary to be done in the FIELD, YARD, &c. by the Farmer, in every Month throughout the Year.

With a Complete Alphabetical INDEX to each PART.
Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch; C. Rivington, S. Birt; T. Longman; and J. Clarke in Duck-Lane.

Bow Church-yard, Nov. 3, 1736.

M. R. THOMAS COBB, Printer
and Engraver, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CLUER, at the Maiden-head, the lower End of Bow Church-yard, in Cheapside, London, having assigned and sold the said Printing-house and Beliefs to his Brother-in-law WILLIAM DICEY;

This Publick Notice is given,
That WILLIAM DICEY, for himself, and his Son G. DICEY, being provided with complete Sets of new Types, and all other Materials, carry on, in the most expeditious Manner, all Business both in the LETTER and ROLLING-PRESS Way.
Also Shopkeepers, and others, may there have curiously ENGRAVED (as well as Printed) Signs, Water, Bills of Parcels, or any other Bullets, either in Wood or Copper.

Note, The wholesale and retail Warehouse for dispensing Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, for the Encouragement and more beneficial Use of which Sovereign Chemical Medicine, his Majesty hath granted his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, is continued and carried on in London, only by the said WILLIAM DICEY and BENJAMIN OKELL, the Patentee, at the Printing Office in Bow Church-yard aforesaid: Where all Merchants, for Transportation, Shopkeepers, and others, for Sale or charitable Use, may be supplied, with good Allowance.

Note also, That such Shopkeepers, &c. as carry with Convenience deserved from London, may have their Orders obeyed, by directing or sending to WILLIAM DICEY, at his Warehouse in NORTHAMPTON: both which Places a Book of the Virtues and Use of the said DROPS may be had gratis.